REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,325.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 2nd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain Shalland, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

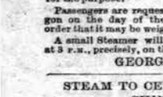
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BERAR, (1,723 tons and 700 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 9th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to DESPATCH the following STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY, via the Suez Canal :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons,	600 H.P.	15th August.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.	29th ,,
HYDASPES	2,723 ,,	450 H.P.	23rd September.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.	3rd October.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 H.P.	17th ,,
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.	7th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,289 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th August. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£20	£10-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adria, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 17th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	24	9
Port Said	38	25	9-10
Alexandria	39	26	14
Malta	39	24	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Port.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August, 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September, 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	2 0	0	0 3	0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of Sept mber next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping as double A 1; and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry" :—

Measurement 982 tons. Length.....241·0 ft. Breadth.....29·1 ft. Depth of hold..14·8 ft. 996-661

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sc. 40-24-100 H. P., built and engined in 1869 by JOHN KEY, Kircaldy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grocery and Coloured Piece Goods.

A lot of valuable Coral Jewellery, consisting of brooches with pendants, earrings, cross s, bracelets, beads for necklace, necklet and pendant, brooches and earrings of lava of Mount Vesuvius, and shell cameos, gentlemen's tie pins, solitaires, studs and watch charms.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st August, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
6 Cases White Ground Printz.
1 Case Spanish Stripes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s S.S. PERSIA will leave on THURSDAY, the 1st August 1872, at 12 noon.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents R. ,. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th July 1872.

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB will meet TO-MORROW, at COLABA, for PRACTICE, weather permitting. Shooting to commence at 4 o'clock. No Birds obtainable for TO-DAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 79 of 1872.

TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE GHEESTA and another.....Defendants.

The SALE advertised in this Suit to take place on the premises on the 23rd proximo is POSTPONED until the 20th idem.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 30th July 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of SHA HURGOVANDASS JUGJEEVANDASS, late of Bombay ; Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

LU LOOBHAI HURGOVANDASS, and BAI UMRAO ... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed Hurgovandass Jugjee vandass, deceased, is made to the Ecclesiastical Register by the abovenamed applicants, the Executors and Executrix appointed by the said Will. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 30th day of July 1872.

C. TYABJEE,
Applicants' Proctor.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

FOUR PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, is now prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for this STOCK in SUMS of £100 or any multiple thereof, at par.

The Stock is irredeemable, and the interest of four per cent. per annum is perpetual. It is guaranteed by the Secretary of State in Council for India, and is payable half yearly on 1st January and 1st July IN STERLING, the Warrants being posted direct to the holders of the Stock.

At the present rates of sterling Exchange this Stock yields a little over £4 per cent. Interest, and the Interest being payable in Sterling, makes a good investment for people residing in England. The 120 Shares of the Original Five per Cent. Stock of the E. B. R. Company stand at present in Calcutta at Rs. 245 per Share.

Applications should be accompanied by remittances made payable to "The National Bank of India," when a Provisional Receipt will be issued, pending the arrival of the Stock Certificates.

Bombay, 31st July 1872.

KOUSANIE TEAS
Of Season 1871-72.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 4 Packet of 2 lbs. Credit Rs. 4-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4 Packet of 1 lb. Credit Rs. 2-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons ; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell ; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure, fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES ;
Capsuled and labelled with the Trade Mark of
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOURISHMENT
FOR
INVALIDS AND INFANTS.

The following Extracts, prepared by Liebig's process as described in the German Pharmacopœia, from fresh selected meats, are perfect in flavour, and well suited for sick persons or for very young children.

Liebig's Nutritive Extract, per bottle .....Rs. 1 8, 3, and 5 0
Kemp's Extract of Chicken, prepared from Flesh and Bones, per pot ... 3 8
Kemp's Extract of Chicken, prepared from Flesh only, per bottle 3 0

These admirable Foods are now resorted to in all cases where sustenance is required for an invalid who is absolutely unable to take or retain any other food. The ordinary Liebig's Extract may bear no comparison whatever with these will be found, which are taken with the greatest relish when everything else is refused.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use, per doz. ...	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous Dinner Wine ...	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known "White Seal" brand), a richly flavoured mellow Wine...	...	...
MANZANILLA, delicate and very dry, in high esteem among connoisseurs as the "Convent" Wine ...	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO ; this *ne plus ultra* of Sherries may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness and aroma	44 0	48 0

J. & C. White & Co.'s PORTS.

FINE PORT, a sound good wine, with full body and flavour. Quarts, per doz	27 0	30 0
Do. Pints, ,, ...	16 0	18 0
SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class rich old wine, with fine bouquet. (Suitable for invalids.) Quarts, per dozen	34 0	38 0
Pints, Do. ,, ...	19 0	21 0

AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their might may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reports of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 1st, AND SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

The BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY have the honour to announce that they will appear as above, assisted by talented LADY ARTISTES in

JOHN COURTNEY'S ADMIRED DOMESTIC DRAMA,

TIME TRIES ALL,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY CHAS. SELBY'S SCREAMING FARCE,

THE BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Box Plan and Tickets for Circle and Stalls at Messrs. Soondy, Breslaner, & Co.

NOTICE.—The QUARTERLY COUPON due in Paris on the 15th proximo, on the FRENCH LOAN, 1871, is PAYABLE at the office of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS at the exchange of Fcs. 2-45 per Rupee from the 1st proximo.

OWING to the illegibility of the Telegrams received containing the WINNING NUMBERS of the LAST DRAWING of the PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, the publication of the Numbers is deferred until receipt of the Printed List now on the way per post.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.
CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, (the Registered Office of the said Company), on TUESDAY, the Sixth day of August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of enabling the Liquidators of the Company to lay before the said Shareholders at the time and place aforesaid an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of as contemplated by Section 138 of Act X. of 1866, under which Act the said Company is being wound up. And at the said Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company."

C. DOUGLAS,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th June 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 200 of 1870.

SHREE JEEWAN LALJEE GOVERDHUNJEE MAHARAJ, Hindoo, residing in Third Boogwada Street, in Bombay, and carrying on business of a Banker in Bombay by means of his Moonim and Manager, NARSINDHOY LUCKMIDASS, Hindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDASS, Merchant, residing in Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, an Insolvent ; HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent ; VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS ; and DAMODHUR RUNCHORDAS, a Hindoo Infant under the age of sixteen years, and residing in Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 13th day of January 1871, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in ONE LOT, before C. P. COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July 1872, at the hour of three in the afternoon :—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shree Jeewan Laljee Goverdhunjee Maharaj, Vussonjee Runchordass, an Insolvent, Henry Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent Vussonjee Runchordass, and Damodhur Runchordass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 583 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 16, and bounded on the east by the house of Tulsey Survey, on the west by the house of Runchordass Jadowjee, on the north by the house of Shree Runchorjee Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Shree Runchorjee Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Parbhoo Lucka ; and also two pieces or parcels of land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen and a half square yards or the eabouts, and which said premises are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Vussonjee Runchordass and Damodhur Runchordass and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. CURMICHAEL TYABJEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.—Dated this 29th day of June 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 655 of 1868.

SHA VUKHUTCHUND LUCKMICHUND, Executor of the last Will and Testament of PARVUTEEBAI, Hindoo widow, late of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Bhoodeshwur Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Hon'ble LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ; VALLABHOY LULLUBHOY, Hindoo, residing at Bhoowadi Street, and VIZRAM GOCULDASS, also Hindoo, residing at the same Street, in the Island of Bombay ; and ORAH ABDOOL RAHIM MULLICKJEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bhoosarim Bunder, outside the Fort, in Bombay, aforesaid ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Orders made in the above Suit, dated respectively the 7th day of February 1869, the 11th day of September 1871, the 6th day of November 1871, the 5th day of February 1872, and the 25th day of April 1872, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August 1872, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Vukhutchund Luckmichund, executor of Parvatibaee, deceased, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Vallabhoy Lullubhoy, and Vizrali Gokuldass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Bomb Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-dist rict of Fort and Colaba containing by admeasurement seventy-seven and six-tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, subject to the annual payment to the Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 580, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 60, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the house of Joseph Naya Dhurumsey, Vussonjee, on the south by the house of Vukhutchund Luckmichund, and on the east by the house of Vukhutchund Luckmichund, the west by the said Bomb Bazar Street, and which said land, messuage, and building are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of Kesowjee Nursey and others.

Lot 2.

All the estate and interest of the above named Vukhutchund Luckmichund, execu or of Parvatibaee, deceased, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, and Orah Abdool Rahim Mullickjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of the Bazar Gate Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 164 and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, subject to the annu l payment of Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 579 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 55, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Vukhutchund Luckmichund, widow of Vussonjee Jewraz, deceased, on or towards the south by the house of Thakker Canjee Khetsee, on or towards the east by Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the west by the said house of Vukhutchund Luckmichund and Josee Naya Dhurumsey, and which said land, messuages, and buildings are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vukhutchund Luckmichund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner ; and at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys for the Defendant, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort ; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attorneys for the abovenamed Defendants, Vallabhoy Lullubhoy and Vizlall Gocouldass, No. 3, Apollo Street ; and at the Office of Mr. H. E. HOPE, Attorney for the abovenamed Defendant, Abdool Rahim Mullickjee.—Dated this 11th day of July 1872.

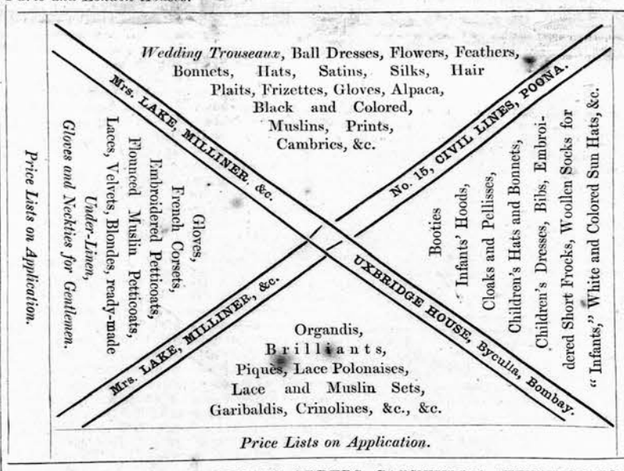
C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,
SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st *July*, 1872.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms. Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—TENDERS for the supply of best STEAM COAL, to be delivered at the above Company's Presses at Colaba, will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, Victoria Buildings, up to 31st instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. M. TENNENT, Manager.

Bombay, 23 d July 1872.

TO RAILWAYS, BUILDERS, &c.—Large quantities of CEMENT being imported into the Indian Market, inferior in quality and short in quantity, we hereby give notice that we have Agents on sale through our Consignees, Messrs. HUGH D. FISHER & Co., BEST KENT PORTLAND CEMENT in full sized barrels of 420 lbs ; also ROMAN CEMENT in BARRELS of 180 lbs, &c.

HILTON, ANDERSON & Co.,
Agents, HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

Testimonials can be had on application and Contracts for shipment entered into.

KEROSENE AND TURPENTINE,

Expected to arrive shortly.

18,000 CASES KEROSENE and 500 CASES TURPENTINE.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

MISSION BAZAAR.—A SALE of FANCY and other ARTICLES will be held, under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, Governor of Bombay, and the Hon. MR. DEANE, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 6th and 7th of August, in the Assembly Rooms, No. 42, Native Infantry Lines, Poona.

The Proceeds are to be devoted to the Funds of the FREE CHURCH MISSION ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Band of His Excellency the Governor will be in attendance. Hours of Sale from 11 A.M. till Dusk.

Poona, 24th July 1872.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.

Uniform with "Lays of Ind."

MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"

Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 23 lbs. each.

BEST REFINED SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

Also on Hand,

PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.

AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, fineness of compe hension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

Agents :—

Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Baboo Moheschundr Chatterjee.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

Arrests the loss of Hair,
Quickens its growth,
Cools and refreshes the Scalp,
Relieves Headache,
Diffuses a grateful Perfume,
And is one of the most pleasing Toilet Requisites yet invented.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

	Rs. a.
Coats	16 0
Leggings	5 8
Caps	3 8

SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Fine all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60 0
	Badha-'s White ,, ...	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,, ...	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Super Fine India Gauze ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's O

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARE market closed quiet and steady. Government Paper firm and rising.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nr. of Shares	Nomal. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p. ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	215
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200 ni.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	325 nl
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl
37,000	250	all	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	10 9 1 3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13 19 2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,540
8,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,215
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,099
250	3,000	880	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	310
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	8,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,200
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,050
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,886	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,800
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	8,800
300	2,000	1,800	20 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,000
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	1,050
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,100
200	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	610
120	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,050
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	650
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,530
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	880
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,950
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,010
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,030
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,540
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	1,950

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
20,000	50	all	4½ p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	... Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ..	1s. 11¼. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. ,, do. ..	1s. 11⅛.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11⅛
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	99¼
China	60 Do. do....	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 15-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	220
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	167
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch... ...	16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-ha per cent	...112½ to 112¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	...104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	...101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-67	...103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	...100½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	...112
Do. Market Rate ...	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	...89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	...89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	119½

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT- 31ST JULY.

London ..	Cotton ...	No ship.
	Cases ...	
	Seeds ...	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds ...	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre ..	Cotton ...	No ship.
	Coffee ...	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 7 to 8 p r bale.
	,, Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ..	Salt ...	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	China (s)	Perrins	Hongkong, July 6.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Teivo	Swellman	Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo (s), 1 case gums, Momedally Noorbhoy.
Zanthe (s), 17 casks beer, Payne & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 40 cases brandy, W. Watson and Co. ; 40 cases Weymouth wine, Nowronjee Ardaseer & Sons.
Arabia (s), 45 cases champagne, Bounnevialle and Sibille.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 40 cases brandy, Cowasjee Brothers.

FROM BOSTON.

Wingard Hunter, 600 cases sarsaparilla, 300 cases florida water, and 2 cases pills, Antrobus and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 47 bales cotton, Ramjee Moorarjee.
Morning Light, 75½ bales cotton, Fhiroo Sazba and Co.; 200 bales gunnies rags, Ghella Jadowjee; 500 bags linseed, Goculdass Shamjee; 42 bales cotton, Damjee Shamjee; 48 bales cotton, Joomaneemull Hemraj.
Orissa (s), 2 bales cotton, Nursee Khatow; 50 bales cotton, Mowjee Hurreedass.
Neera (s), 30 bales wool, Pursotum Kessowjee ; 55 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 105 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee and Co ; 28 bales cotton, S. P. Dawar and Co. ; 19 bales cotton, Yeerjee Ramdass ; 6 tons old brass, Bell, Brandenburg and Co. ; 2 bales cotton, Nagurdass Purmanundass ; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurriya ; 22 bales skins, Hajee Momed Esmail.
Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 42 bales cotton, Somchund Mitha.
Euxine, 50 bales hemp, and 140 bales cotton, Mooljee Heerjee ; 250 bales jute, Soonderjee Ramjee.
Sir John Mandeville, 230 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 51 bales skins, Cader Meera Shaib ; 90 pieces E. teeth, Abdoolremon Ahmed.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 50 bales cotton Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa (s), 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 30th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 84, rainfall 3 inches 40 cents.

CANNANORE, 30th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 75, barometer 30·20, rainfall 1 inch 67 cents.

CARWAR, 30th July, 6 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·94, rainfall 1 inch 6 cents.

VINGORLA, 30th July, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 69 cents.

TUTICORIN, 30th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·75.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The Market continued dull, and prices are barely maintained. The following sales were reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

						Rs. A.P.
500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 6 6
750	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6¼ lbs.	4 11 6
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 14 0
500	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	9 lbs.	6 10 0
1,500	,,	,, Jaconets	45 ,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	2 7. 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	2 7 3

COTTON.

25	candies	New Dhollerah (ready)	.....	Rs. 207
50	,,	,, ,,	,,	,, 210
25	,,	,, ,,	,,	,, 205
50	,,	,, Vingoria	,,	,, 202
500	,,	,, Sawginaud	,,	,, 250
75	,,	,, Akote	,,	,, 240
25	,,	,, Bhownuggur	,,	,, 213

METALS.

2,000 faggots Iron Nail Rod Round ..... Rs. 5½ per candy.
500 cwts. Lead Red ..... ,, 11¼ ,, cwt.

YARNS.

9,000 lbs. Coloured, No. 30-60 ..... As. 14½ per lb.
1,500 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 40 ..... ,, 21 ,,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—30TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 30th July, 12-46 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 29th July, 6-38 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 6 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th July, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 33 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 29th July, 4-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 32 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 30th July, 5-5 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 42 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 34	0 19
,, Galle	2 50	0 0
,, Kurrachee	2 25	0 5
,, Madras	4 6	2 40

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 29th July, 7-5 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Europe via Turkey, 29th July, 7 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 30th July, 12-52 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line interrupted beyond Bushire.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

July.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected and reduced to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded=10	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 P.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		
22	29·591	78·4	76·5	75·9	921	7·8	80·9	76·1	WSW, W, WSW.	629
23	·584	78·9	76·9	76·2	914	7·7	82·6	76·4	WSW, W, WSW.	558
24	·612	78·8	77·0	76·3	922	7·8	81·4	77·0	WSW, W, WSW, W	554
25	·640	79·7	77·0	76·1	889	7·7	83·4	76·1	WSW, W, WSW.	533
26	·682	80·0	77·1	76·1	882	7·2	83·9	77·8	WSW, SW, WSW.	374
27	·7·9	80·4	77·1	75·9	865	5·7	84·5	76·7	W, WSW, W, WSW.	382

	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the Week	3 54
Registered between 1st January and 21st July	44 99
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 28th July	48 53

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Jones, Barrackmaster, Barrack Department, on duty, from Mhow.
Stoddard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Madras Regiment, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Cruickshank, Captain, Engineers, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Wahab, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Hughes, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, on leave, to Poona.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 29th July 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—
Capt. A. F. Marshall, 6th Regt. L. I., for 10 days from 4th to 13th Aug. 1872, on station leave.
Lt. Elliott, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, for 10 days, from 5th to the 14th Aug. 1872, on station leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th July 1872.

The Rt. Hon. the C.-in-C. has directed the publication of the following extract from Horse Guards' letter No.C 4289, 38 General No. 422 of the 17th June 1872, transmitting the medal awarded to Private G. Bryant, of the 62nd Foot, as the best shot of the Army for the year 1870-71, under clause 62, Army Circulars 1869 :—

"H. R.H. sincerely trusts that this mark of the Queen's appreciation of the skill in shooting displayed by Private Bryant, will stimulate other soldiers in their endeavours to attain proficiency in shooting, and although but few can hope to gain the distinguished position occupied by the abovenamed soldier, yet all who earnestly try to do so will have the satisfaction of feeling that they have done their best to render themselves efficient in the use of the rifled musket."

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers :—

R. H. A.—Capt. B. L. Gordon to be Major, from the 12th June 1870.

R. A.—Lt. L. Downes to be Capt., from the 19th June 1872.

Royal Engrs.—Capt. G. P. de P. Falconnet to be Major, from the 12th June 1872.

Lt. F. F. Cotton to be Capt. from the 8th June 1872.

1st Battn. 5th Reg.—Lt. C. de J. Greene to be Capt., from the 3rd July 1872.

20th Regt.—Lt. W. B. Burton to be Capt., from the 3rd July 1872.

Lt. H. M. E. Brunker to be Capt., from the 4th July 1872.

55th Regt.—Lt S. Cargill to be Capt., from the 4th July 1872.

56th Regt.—Lt. W. F. H. Jones to be Capt., from the 4th July 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Kussowlee Depot.—Lt. Col. E. H. Foster, 2nd Batn. 12th Regt., to be Comdt., vice McDonald, whose tour of service has expired, dated 23rd July 1872.

Sappers and Miners.—Surg. A. Eteson is confirmed in the medical charge, vice Walker, appointed Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hosps, dated 12th July 1872.

5th N. I.—Capt. A. T. Davis, attached to the Regiment, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn., during the absence of Capt. E. H. Webb, on furlough, dated 13th July 1872.

Major A. Schmid, Asst. Adjt. Genl., is, at his own request, transferred from the Allahabad to the Oude Division.

With reference to G. G. O. No 736 of 17th July 1872, Major and Bt. Lt. Col. H. F. Brooke, 109th Foot, Asst. Adjt. Genl., is posted to the Allahabad Division.

The above posting and transfer to have effect from the 30th July 1872.

Major A. McL. Stewart (new promotion), Ben. S. C., is posted to Agra, for general duty, and directed to proceed to that station.

Capt. A. P. Palmer, S. C., 3rd Squadron Officer (Offg. 2nd Squad. Officer) 9th Ben. Cav., is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major at Mooltan, vice Capt. W. G. Cubitt, v. c., whose tenure has expired.

Lt. M. S. Bell, R.E., having completed a tour of seven years' service in India, is directed to proceed via Bombay to England, at the public expense, and to report himself on arrival there to the Depy. Adjt. Genl. R.E. at the horse Guards.

Under the provisions of the regulations [G. O. 131 of 1871, ditto 201 of 1871, and ditto 22 of 1872] the Rt. Hon. the C. in-C. is pleased to confer on the undermentioned individuals the medal for long service opposite their names :—

Sergt. Major Walter Harrison, Nynee Tal convalescent depot (on the rolls of the 4th Hussars,) discharged in England 1871, £15 ; Sergt. Major William Cresswell, 10th Regt. N. I., (on the rolls of the 104th Foot,) discharged in England 1870, £15 ; and Sergt. Major Edward Carter, Landour convalescent depot (on the rolls of the 20th Hussars,) discharged in England 1869, £15, provided they have not received the gratuity or annuity with medal from Imperial funds, and on proof of their existence on the date of this order.

Sergeant Major William Henry Cowling, 32nd N. I. (pensioned by G. G. O. No. 1167, dated 9th Dec. 1868, and No. 1269, dated 17th Dec. 1869,) £15.

Sergt. Major Elijah Walters, Kussowlie convalescent depot, £15.

Sergt. Major Henry Newson, 6th N. I., £15.

Qr. Mr. Sergt. George Jones, Landour convalescent depot. £15.

Hospl. Sergt. Thomas Gilfoil, Nynee Tal convalescent depot, £15.

Corp. Charles Neale, Veteran Company, £10.

Gunner Costin Tichen, European Invalid Battalion, £5.

Private William Bricecroft, European Invalid Battalion, £5.

Drum Major John Chatterton, 25th N. I., £10.

Drum Major John Norris, 35th N. I., £10.

Bugle Major George Smith, 25th N. I., £10.

Fife Major Henry Lawson, 37th N. I., £10.

Drummer William Scott, European Invalid Battalion, £5.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival at packet.
United Kingdom ...	Aug. 2 ...	8-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,, 7 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	July 31 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China ...	Aug. 15 ...	3 P.M. ...	No after-packet.
Australia ...	,, 24 ...	3 P.M. ...	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	,, 2 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday ...	Aug. 15	Tuesday ...	Nov. 5
,, ...	,, 26	,, ...	,, 19
,, ...	Sept. 9	,, ...	Dec. 3
,, ...	,, 23	,, ...	,, 17
Tuesday ...	,, 8	,, ...	,, 31
,, ...	Oct. 22	,, ...	1873
		,, ...	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday ...	Aug. 24	Saturday ...	Oct. 19
,, ...	Sept. 2	,, ...	Nov. 14
		,, ...	Dec. 16

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 29th January 1872, and Egratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Friday ...	Aug. 2	Friday ...	Aug. 9
,, ...	,, 30	,, ...	Sept. 6
Monday ...	Sept. 30	Monday ...	Oct. 7
,, ...	Oct. 28	,, ...	Nov. 4
,, ...	Nov. 25	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	Dec. 23	,, ...	,, 33

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ... Aug. 7 Wednesday ... Aug. 21

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ... July 31 Wednesday ... Aug. 14

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kusara, Egatpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore ...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor ...	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona ...	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch ...	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Panwell, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry ...	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M. ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 2 annas, 1 tolah 4 annas, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1 ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year	(*Post Free*)	Rs. 42	0 0
Half Year ...	*ditto*	,, 24	0 0
Three Months ...	*ditto*	,, 14	0 0
One Month ...	*ditto*	,, 5	0 0
One Week ...	*ditto*	,, 1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy ...	,,	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TAGORE—July 26th, at Poona, the wife of Satyendranath Tagore, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH.

BIRDWOOD—July 28th, at Surat, Captain Gordon F. Birdwood, Bombay Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Surat, in his 34th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BYERS—July 28th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Byers, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

NOBLE—July 24th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Charles S Noble, of a daughter.

BYYES—July 29th, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of T. J. Byyes, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872.

THE *Pioneer* of Monday presents its readers with a special telegram from Simla which runs as follows :—"A Committee has been appointed "about the Carwar Railway." This is no doubt a Committee which has been appointed in order to report on the advisability of the Government giving its sanction to that hot-house project, the Carwar Railway. Contrast this telegram with the bouncing statements made by our two local dailies a few days ago, and also on telegraphic information, to the effect that the Supreme Government had actually sanctioned the scheme. We wonder what is the object of making those sensational announcements which can gain any credence only from the time when men read their paper in the morning till they come down to their offices in the forenoon. Even the *New York Herald*, when it invents news, takes care to do it so that some time must elapse, and the matter be out of mind, before the bogus intelligence can be contradicted. We think, too, that the business of making sensational announcements is not well fitted for the *Times of India*. It reminds us too much of the German Baron who, when found engaged in jumping upon tables, answered that it was by way of making himself lively.

THE question as to the effect of hot climates upon the physique of the human animal is one which must always have a certain amount of interest for those who reside in them. It is well known that man is able to continue his existence and propagate his species in all by his gallant efforts to rescue a lady who was accidentally thrown into a well at Bandora by the capsizing of a vehicle which was taking a number of persons back from a pic-nic party. We allude to Mr. Briscoe, the first officer of the P. and O. s.s. China, and who received a medal from the Royal Humane Society for his great exertions on the occasion of the Bandora accident. The accident which Mr. Briscoe has now met with occurred in the following manner. A fire occurred on board the American barque Benefactor in Hongkong harbour, and as the cargo consisted of kerosine oil and coal, it was judged necessary to take her to the Kowloong side of the harbour and there scuttle her. At the same time efforts were made on board to ascertain the seat of the fire, and while the tug steamer Dragon, belonging to the P. and O. Company, was engaged in tugging the steamer across the harbour, Mr. Briscoe was engaged in the more dangerous business of searching for the seat of the fire, and was so affected by inhaling carbonic acid gas as to be rendered insensible. In this state he was carried up from the hold and taken to the Royal Naval Hospital, where he received every attention from the Deputy Inspector General. This accident occurred about mid day on the 3rd inst., but Mr. Brisecoe was not able to return to his ship until the evening of the 5th. We are glad to say, however, that he has now entirely recovered from the effects of the carbonic acid gas, and may congratulate himself also from having escaped so well from the immense risk he ran in searching for a fire on board a vessel loaded with so inflammable and indeed so explosive a material as kerosine oil.

WE are very glad to learn that, though it is not yet fully matured, a scheme is on foot for supplying Bombay with new buildings which will serve for a Theatre, Masonic Hall, Concert and Lecture Rooms, Ball Room, and accommodation, when they may wish it, for the Asiatic and Geographical societies. It is certainly exceedingly desirable that so great a place as Bombay should have a Theatre house worthy of the name. In fact until something of the kind is erected, we cannot expect to have good theatrical representations ; for it is essential even to proper attendance that the theatre should be such a building that the *elite* of the place can sit in it with comfort and pleasure. Our go-ahead American friends have discovered the importance of comfortable accommodation even as regards their churches. In the cities at least of the United States the churches are usually constructed so that the audience can see itself as well as the preacher, that no one can be crowded in his seat, and that the seats partake of the nature of easy chairs. Much more are such accessories necessary to the full enjoyment of concerts and theatrical

THE TOOLSEE RESERVOIR.

THOUGH a contemporary intimated somewhat jubilantly yesterday that Toolsee dam had been opened into Vehar, the public ceremony will not take place till the 8th August, and in the meantime what has taken place is little more than the flushing of the tunnel. However, the first water has undoubtedly flowed Vehar-wards from our new dam, and this is so far a matter for congratulation. The tunnel was finished on Friday, and on Monday Mr. Peile, Mr. Walton, Mr. O. D. Clark, and Mr. Hewitson, anxious that no water should be lost that could possibly be saved, resolved to lift the sluice to a certain extent, and now the surplus that would otherwise have flowed over the dividing ridge is utilised in augmenting Vehar. While there can be no doubt that our Municipal engineers have done a great deal that is deserving of praise in furthering the works, the fact should not be lost sight of that the contractors, Messrs. Scott and McClelland, who have been diligently represented by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hewitson, have wrought so well, regardless of enhanced expenses, that to them greatly is due the fact that Toolsee is available this season. Perhaps the mention of only three gentlemen by our contemporary as present on Monday may tend slightly to the ignoring of the services of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hewitson, and this, we are sure, could not have been intended, as these gentlemen have stayed at their post all through the recent heavy rains, defiant of malaria and fever. Mr. Campbell latterly was stricken down, and Mr. O. D. Clarke, the assistant Executive Municipal Engineer, has also suffered somewhat from his zeal in the cause of the Municipality, as when he left the grounds on Monday afternoon it was with fever hanging on him. We understand that it is probable the works will not be resumed immediately on the cessation of the rains, as it is feared that the mortality that would then occur would equal the death-rate which prevailed at Vehar when it was being wrought at that season.

"BACKING UP" AT FOOTBALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one thing I have not noticed at the football which is played near the Esplanade, that is what we used to call at school "backing up." I mean when a player on one side is running with the ball another of the same side to run alongside of him to keep the players on the other side off the runner. In this manner many a good run is made by only a moderate runner if he is well "backed up." Will you bring this kindly through the medium of your paper to the notice of the football players?

KICK.

AN ALMOST IMPASSABLE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The lane at the north entrance of the Honourable Mr. Mungaldass' Mansion in Girgaum has been, ever since the commencement of the monsoon, in a most disreputable state, and even now, although it has not rained for the last two days, except in occasional showers, and the roads elsewhere are pleasantly cleaned and dry, this particular locality is all but impassable. The gutters on either side are filled up with mud, more than knee-deep, and the middle passage is one pool of water, so that occupants of carriages have a poor chance of passing over in safety, and pedestrians none at all. Persons without shoes, or those who don't mind carrying that article in their hand, indeed cross over without apparent inconvenience, and I have seen a couple of ingenious Parsees in the stylish costume common to the younger class actually purchase a clean passage on the backs of some poor Hindus; but as I don't much fancy this conveyance, especially as I happen generally to be accompanied by my wife, may I request the favour of your bringing this matter to the notice of the authorities, in order that something may be promptly done towards remedying what has well-nigh become a crying complaint. Business and pleasure both take me to this road almost every day, and I can't afford always to turn back and take a longer way as I have had to do for the last few days.

Khetwady, 29th July. GOOSTIN.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert the following case for the consideration of Sir Philip Wodehouse?

Amongst the accounts which appear from time to time in your columns of wrongs and hardships suffered by various classes of people, I have looked in vain for some appeal in favour of Government clerks. I wish, therefore, to lay their case before the public.

In order to give a clear idea of their condition, I shall take an individual case, which came under my own observation, and which I can therefore vouch for. It is that of a young European who joined a Government office, as clerk, some seven years ago. (I may state, *en passant*, that this person is perfectly qualified for his work, and has always borne a character for steadiness.) He is now in the receipt of Rs. 60 per month, with the magnificent prospect of attaining to Rs. 100 per month after 15 years or so of further service. A decidedly cheerful prospect, is it not, Sir?

Whilst clerks are paid at this rate, * and are not allowed to undertake any other business or employment, and are thus debarred from increasing their scanty pittance, is it any wonder that the Small Cause Court and the Insolvent Debtors' Court should be thronged with them? How can it be otherwise? And then Government kindly steps in again, and,* *because* they are insolvent, or in debt, deprives them of their appointments!

There is another feature in the case. Many of these men hold very responsible positions, where they have sole charge of large sums of money. Harassed as most of them are, it is very much to their credit that embezzlement is almost unheard of. What, however, would be the consequences to these men should they have the misfortune to lose any of the money entrusted to them? It would be simply ruin.

I trust these few lines will have the effect of inducing some abler advocate to come forward in this cause; whom I think I can safely promise the gratitude of every SCRIBE.

P. S.—I enclose my card.

* I cannot just now recall the Nos. of the Government Rules relating to these subjects. Perhaps some of your readers will be able to furnish them.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KAIRA, 28TH JULY.

At the late quarterly sessions, which lasted for about a week, eleven persons were sentenced to suffer the extreme punishment of the law subject to the confirmation of the High Court. Six of these people, I understand, are to be hanged in Pursantuj, a village five miles off from this place, they having murdered two money-lenders there, and the remaining five at the usual place.

Almost all the civil and military officers of this place, including the Collector, Mr. Sheppard, have proceeded to Baroda to be present at the grand dinner and ball which was to have taken place the day before yesterday. Mr. Sheppard, I hear, proceeded yesterday from Baroda to Bombay to see Mr. Ashburner on some urgent public business, and is to return here within a week or thereabouts.

We hear from a very reliable source that Mr. Chooni-lal Venilal, Huzoor Deputy Collector, is to be transferred to Broach, and that Mr. Aderjee Jeevunjee is to supply his place. Mr. Choonilal has been here for the last nine years, and now it is high time to transfer him to a better place than Kaira, where he finds himself extremely lonesome, though we should be quite unwilling to part with a man of such a genial disposition. He is a man of a retired and reserved habit, and looks upon the affairs of others with a sort of composed indifference simply because he does not like to poke his nose everywhere, and this I believe, may have given rise to the supposition that he is not at all popular. It is true that he is regarded with a kind of awe, but this, as I have said, is inspired by his distant habits only.

It is rumoured that Mr. Mahdewlal Bappoojee, Mamlutdar of Neriad, is appointed Deputy Prime Minister to the Rao of Cutch on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, and that his place will be filled up by Mr. Trimbukial, Chitnees to the Collector of Kaira. Mr. Mahdewlal has written to Government inquiring whether his services there will be reckoned towards pension or not.

It is supposed, from the large number of hands employed upon it, that the new hospital, which is now being built, will be completed in about three or four months. It stands on the highest part of the town; and is a huge house. For the last few days rain has been pouring in torrents, and it is apprehended that this repeated and heavy downpour of rain will, in a great measure, retard the progress of sowing operations. The fall of rain amounts to about 30 inches. Public health continues good, but there are to be met with some isolated cases of persons suffering from the horrible dengue fever.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JULY 6.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

At to-day's sitting

Mr. Dacosta, of the firm of Messrs. Ashburner and Co., merchants, Calcutta, was examined.

By Mr. Fawcett—The income tax has been collected mostly from the classes it was intended to touch. It has not been oppressive to Europeans, for they could resist over-assessment, and as to the higher classes of the natives they are supposed to have escaped their proper liability, it being impossible to ascertain precisely the extent to which they are liable. The tax has rather fallen on the comparatively poor classes in the country. It has often been sought to be imposed on persons not really liable, and their goods and chattels have been sold because they were unable to pay, the proceeds of the sale in many cases not being sufficient to pay the amount required. Mr. Campbell, the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, in a minute dated 8th August 1871, referred to the fact that the tax fell with greatest severity on the ryots and agricultural classes generally, causing great discontent and a determination on the part of many to migrate to Nepaul. The number to be assessed is so large that the work of assessing them is left to native underlings, who simply put down every one in a village, and in this way many are called upon to pay who ought not to be. Mr. Inglis, official member from the N. W. Provinces in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, bore testimony that extortion was commonly practised, and that for every rupee paid to Government a rupee went to native officials. (Passages quoted.) Sir W. Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor, reported afterwards to the Supreme Government on being called upon to give his opinion on this, that the sentiments of Mr. Inglis were shared by probably about three-fourths of the officers in these provinces. With regard to the threats of migration, it must require a strong reason to induce a Bengalee to migrate, there being over a religious sentiment against it. The agricultural classes do not possess sufficient education to know whether they are legally or illegally taxed.

In answer to the Chairman (Mr. Ayrton) witness said the reason why they would leave was that if they did not the tax would ruin them.

The Chairman—Would it ruin a man who had £50 a year to be required to pay Rs. 7?

Mr. Dacosta—But if he had £50 he would probably be taxed as if he had £400. If the tax were justly imposed, as directed by the law, without any of the collateral impositions, it might work sufficiently well.

By Mr. Fawcett—In addition to the taxes actually imposed, the people have been kept in a state of continual fear by threats of new taxation. It must be said, however, that their fears have been worked upon by the police and others for the purpose of extracting bribes. In regard to the chowkeedaree tax, I know from experience that it is imposed under a system which affords great scope for imposition and extortion. As to the road cess it is the opinion of most of the officers who were consulted on it in 1870 that the proportion payable by the zemindars would fall ultimately on the cultivators. Taxation has undoubtedly produced a great deal of discontent and despondency, and in some places considerable irritation. I cannot say that local taxation is in point of fact commended to the people by the fact that it is for local objects as it is not understood in that sense, and in the case of the chowkeydaree tax I can testify that in the district where I reside the result of the imposition has not been to add one chowkeydar to the force. As to the decentralisation scheme I regard it as only a cause of increased taxation, for it imposes burdens on the local Governments which they of course seek by that means to meet. The increase of taxation has of late years been so great that I think retrenchment of expenditure is imperatively demanded.

What special retrenchments would you suggest?—Sir W. Mansfield (now Lord Sandhurst) was of opinion that one Commander-in Chief for the whole of India would ensure at once strength and economy. Then it has been shown that the transport of troops to and from India has been unduly expensive. It costs I think about four times more than it used to do. It is calculated that it would be less expensive to send the soldiers as first-class passengers by the P. and O. steamers than by the present system. Then there has been a great waste by the system of indenting for stores from the Secretary of State. This has arisen from delay in the execution of indents and from errors, and in cases which the public have become acquainted with it has appeared that the cost of the stores was excessive.

The Chairman—To give your evidence weight you ought to refer to particular cases.

Mr. Dacosta—I find that the only case in which the public have got the precise figures has already been before the Committee—I mean that of the stores for the Calcutta Port Fund.

Mr. Fawcett—What would you suggest in regard to stores?

Mr. Dacosta—I would suggest that tenders should be invited and public competition encouraged.

Do you think from your long experience of India that the annual peregrination to Simla is necessary?—Judges, lawyers, merchants and many others remain in Calcutta at that time and are in as good health as the others. I have myself lived in the hot season in Calcutta and enjoy good health. There are a number of disadvantages apart from the expense connected with the migration to Simla. The records are removed, and for a month in going and in coming they are quite inaccessible. Then legislation so far away from a presidency town displays often a serious ignorance of the wants of trade and of the wishes and requirements of the people in other respects. The Marriage Act is an example.

It was elicited from the witness that that measure had been four years under consideration.

Mr. Candlish—Surely if it was four years under consideration it cannot be said that it was hurriedly passed.

By Mr. Fawcett—It is said that irrigation works will prevent the occurrence of famines, but the Ganges Canal, which was opened in 1855, did not prevent the famine of 1860, nor that in 1869, which led H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to break up his camp and abandon the idea of holding a darbar. I am of opinion that the proposals to raise money for State railways will lead to further taxation. As an example of the extravagance that has been displayed in carrying out public works, I would refer to the barracks at Allahabad, Saugor, and other places.

Witness, in further evidence, advocated the appointment of a greater number of honorary native magistrates. This he said would bring justice nearer to the doors of the people, and would prevent the great corruption on the part of the police. As to the Commissariat Department he expressed the opinion that its management was very lax and gave encouragement to abuses.

By Sir D. Wedderburn—The corruption on the part of the police arises in my opinion not from their being underpaid but from the want of due control.

By Mr. Denison—The objection of the agricultural classes to take the water from the irrigation works is founded entirely on the cost and not on their being compelled to take a large quantity. I do not think there is a better feeling prevailing between the European planters and the natives than formerly. A complaint made against the police leads only to false witnesses being suborned and to great oppression of the complainant. There is thus an inability to obtain redress. I never heard of a country where oppression by the police is worse than in India.

By Lord E. Fitzmaurice—A tobacco tax would be exceedingly unpopular, for tobacco is almost used as food by the poorer classes during a great part of the day.

By Sir S. Northcote—The opium revenue has been so steady that no fear I think need be entertained in regard to the future, but I think it ought to be produced in as great quantities as possible so as to undersell the Chinese. I would rather see irrigation schemes left by Government to be carried out by private enterprise.

HOW SPIRITUALISTS BURY THEIR DEAD.—The following is an account of the way spiritualists bury their dead:—The apartment in which the body lay was strewn with white roses, a vase containing a small rose bush being placed at the head of the coffin, which rested on a table in the centre of the room, while the various accessories were in keeping with the general arrangements. The mother of the deceased (a young man of nineteen), dressed in white, without ornaments, conducted the service in an impressive manner. She addressed the assemblage at some length, extolling the virtues of her son, and explaining that it was his express desire, both before and after death, that he should be buried in this manner. At the cemetery a simple prayer was offered by another lady.

DUELLING.—At long intervals something or other occurs which makes us half regret that the practice of duelling has been abolished. It either imposed discretion on the possessor of an unruly tongue, or guaranteed his readiness to follow a word with a blow if called on. Such an occurrence is described in a letter from home by last mail. At a well-known West End Club a member of the Prussian Embassy was recently entertaining a very distinguished foreign visitor at dinner, their conversation being carried on in rather a loud tone, as is not unusual with foreigners, when an English officer seated at a table near requested them, by a message sent through the waiter, not to make "such a row." The Prussian, naturally incensed at this breach of manners and hospitality, lost no time in calling for an apology, his request being however conveyed in very courteous terms. No apology following, he telegraphed to Prince Bismarck for permission to challenge the offender, a permission which was promptly granted; but the challenge was declined on the ground of duelling being forbidden by the code of British Army discipline. Eventually an apology was exacted by the Committee of the Club, conveyed to the gentlemen offended, and accepted. What was generally thought, and indeed said, of the aggressor's share in this unbecoming and unpleasant affair, may very easily be conjectured.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT SURAT.—Up till 25th inst. the fall of rain at Surat had amounted to 28 inches.

SALT DEPARTMENT.—It is stated that Mr. Pritchard is to open a large salt warehouse at Surat.

THE ZANZIBAR MAIL.—Mails for Zanzibar per ship Benefactress will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 2 P.M.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The *Bombay Summachar* gives out that the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy intends to resign his seat in the local Legislative Council.

SURVEY OF THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE.—We hear that last week several officials of the B. B. and C. I Railway went to Broach to survey the Nerbudda Bridge.

SURAT.—During the last month there were 106 births and 184 deaths at Surat. During the last six months there were in all 543 births and 1,114 deaths at the station.

BARODA.—A correspondent of a native paper states that the rain is falling continuously at Baroda. Many suffer from fever on account of the dampness of the weather.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo lad, aged about six years, accidentally fell out of a window of the first storey of a house in [illegible] Street on Monday, and was seriously hurt.

THEFT OF DIAMONDS.—Yesterday Mr. Dadabhoy Dinshawjee Ghandy, residing at Breach Candy, reported to the police the theft of seventeen small diamonds, valued at Rs. 350, from his dressing-table.

THE GAMBLING ACT.—All cases of gambling which may be brought to notice within the limits of the civil station at Wudwan will be disposed of under the spirit of the Bombay Government Act No. 3 of 1866.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Frank Miene, a seaman of the ship China, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Jatha Hunsraj and Crushna Ramjee, hack buggy drivers, were charged with driving their vehicles in a rash and negligent manner, and were each fined three rupees.

THE PURDHAN COURT AT RAJCOTE.—We learn that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, who is expected here in the course of this week, will proceed to Poona to confer with His Excellency the Governor about the opening of the Purdhan Court at Rajcote.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Cowasjee Muncherjee, a guard in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, yesterday appeared before Mr. Connon and obtained a summons against Mr. A. Allis, whom he charged with having on Monday smoked in one of the second class carriages.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 27th July, was 46 feet 8 tenths, the total rain fall up to same date being 47 inches 73 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet 9 tenths, and the total rain fall 24 inches 13 cents.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—We understand that a gentleman named Mr. Peterson is shortly expected here from England as Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College. Mr. R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A., who filled the post very creditably for some months, will be the Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Canute Castle Hotel, Mazagon, concerning the death of one Miguel Caitanho. Deceased was subject to fits, and in one of these fits he fell down, and died shortly afterwards. The jury found that the man died from disease of the heart.

NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan named Ossman Shaik Soobhan, who had been several times in jail before, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Senior Magistrate, for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public street, without giving any satisfactory account of himself.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summacher* regrets that though for some days past the petition of the shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay, which is to be forwarded to England, has been lying for signature at the office of the liquidator, very few have signed it. He recommends the shareholders to sign the petition, so that it may soon be sent to England.

APPLICATION FOR WARRANTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday one Dwarkaprusad Bhowaneeprusad, a dealer in Roodrash beads, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained an apprehension warrant against one Ramdyal Davideen Pundit, charging him with theft of fourteen strings of Roodrash beads and two bags, containing beads, valued at Rs. 100; and a search warrant against a man named Nathoo Mithaeewalla.

THE CITY SURVEY OFFICE OF SURAT.—The *Gujerat Friend* complains, in very strong terms, of the proceedings of the City Survey Office of Surat. It says that improper pressure is used to compel the house owners to buy the sunnds issued by this office. Houses held in possession for more than fifty years are declared to be liable to a land tax, and if the owners refuse to buy these documents, and if they refuse to pay the tax, their property is sold by public auction to realize the levy.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Woodward, the acting Second Magistrate, yesterday committed one Succaram Luximon, a policeman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for having furnished as true information on a subject, namely, the finding of a railway chair on the railway line which he knew to be false, he being legally bound to furnish information on the said subject to a public servant; and also for giving false information to a public servant, intending thereby to cause such public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person. We have already published the particulars of the case.

NATIVE CRITICISM ON THE LECTURE OF THE BRAHMO MISSIONARY.—With reference to the lecture of the Brahmo Missionary delivered in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute last week, the Bombay correspondent of the *Gujerat Friend* says—"A Calcutta Baboo lectured last Tuesday before a large audience of young Hindoos. Young India here seems to have been much pleased with the lecture, but in my humble opinion, the lecture, dealing with vague generalities and stock phrases, was unworthy of the chief apostles of the Brahmo Somaj. I heard the lecture, but I did not feel any wiser than I was before. I marvel much how a man could speak more than an hour, and yet not give one a proper idea of what he says."

THE palkees of the Gods Nannoba and Tookaram of Allundee and Dehoo, which were taken to Punderpoor, were brought into Poona on Sunday last and will proceed to Allundee to-day. These palkees are accompanied by four thousand pilgrims.—*Poona Observer*, July 30.

A PEDESTRIAN MATCH AT POONA.—At half-past five o'clock yesterday evening a race came off between a drummer named Turrel of the 68th Regiment and a private named Marshal of the 83rd Co. of Dublin Regiment, which terminated in favour of the latter, he coming in winner by about two yards. 150 yards was the distance, and was contested very hard. However the 83rd man had the start of one yard and a half, which told well on his part. Heavy bets were made on each side.—*Ibid.*

THE RANEE OF AKULKOTE.—The *Poona Observer* has the following:—"We understand that the Ranee of Akulkote has petitioned to Government regarding the ill-treatment which she is said to have received by the Political Agent, upon which the Bombay Government have ordered Mr. Havelock, the Police Commissioner, to enquire into the allegation made by the Ranee of Akulkote, and report it to Government. Mr. Havelock, we understand, has enquired into the matter in presence of the Political Agent of Akulkote, when the Ranee is said to have repeated before the Police Commissioner what she had written in her petition to Government. She also expressed a desire to have another Political Agent appointed to carry on the administration of Akulkote so as to keep the ryots happy as well as herself. We do not know whether her complaint is based upon facts, or whether it is maliciously made or not."—*Ibid.*

SOME time ago Mr. Krishnajee Narayen Kheir, the first assistant teacher of the High School, Poona, was transferred to Nuggur on a small salary, and now Mr. Krishnajee Godbolay is as suddenly removed from the Poona High School to Bombay on a small salary. It was reported that the former of these two gentlemen was about to be promoted to the post of head master of the Juggonathjee Sunkersett's School with the same emolument as he was in receipt of here, but why this was not done we cannot possibly say. These transfers do not appear to be very judicious, for all the lads of the High School feel greatly the loss of Mr. Krishnajee Narayen Kheir, and would like to see him back again in their midst; and as one trouble is said never to come unattended, they have now to deplore the loss of Mr. Krishnajee Godbolay, who is also unfortunate enough to be transferred to Bombay on a lower salary. We are of opinion that these changes do an immense amount of harm, and we trust that our Director of Public Instruction will look into the matter and restore to the boys, now so low-spirited, their favourite and able teacher, Mr. Krishnajee Narayen Kheir. Further, the Matriculation examination is drawing nigh, and if the lads be left as they are, there is every reason to expect that the majority of them will be 'plucked;' if so, then it can only be attributed to these strange and imprudent changes of teachers. We are all cognizant of the great and good influence on a boy, which a respected teacher holds, while that of one whom they know not, is weak and ineffective. Restore to the lads their teacher, and this will give them courage to work for any examination.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEM.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JULY—AUGUST.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 20 m	3 8	Wednesday ... 31	2 10 m	4 7
8 35 a	1 9		3 13 a	0 11
10 11 m	4 5	Thursday 1	3 5 m	4 11
9 23 a	2 0		4 9 a	1 4
10 50 m	5 0	Friday 2	3 54 m	5 5
10 18 a	2 5		4 52 a	1 10
11 22 m	5 3	Saturday..... 3	4 35 m	5 8
10 57 a	2 11		5 24 a	2 5
11 53 m	5 8	Sunday 4	5 11 m	5 11
11 16 a	3 5		5 57 a	3 0
.....	.....	Monday..... 5	5 44 m	6 0
0 39 a	5 10		6 26 a	3 5
0 11 m	3 8	Tuesday..... 6	6 15 m	5 11
0 48 a	5 11		6 55 a	3 11

Moon—New, 4th, 2h. 36m. P.M.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. CHINA, 1,348 tons, Captain C. G. Perrins, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with the following cargo:—From Hongkong—13 boxes gold leaf, 60 packages glass bangles, 29 boxes silk piece-goods, 1,881 packages soft sugar, 750 packages tea, 33 boxes brass loaf, 13 boxes false pearls, 6 packages papers 292 packages silk, 400 chests cassia, 10 cases rum, 5 boxes vermillion, 2 boxes cigars, 16 packages chinaware, 12 boxes preserves, 7 boxes white copper, and 28 packages sundries. From Singapore—29 packages silk, 7 boxes ware, 100 bags sago, 2 boxes mangostein, 1 box preserves, 2 boxes cigars, 26 packages stick lac, 6 packages mattings, and 4 packages sundries. From Calcutta—12 bales gunnies, 17 packages piece-goods, and 3 packages sundries.

SONGS AFTER SUNSET—No. 4.

"You are pale, Padre Tomkins," the young man said,
"I pray you forgive the question—
Does it arise from work on the head
Or is it but indigestion?"
"I'm thinking we live in strange times," he cried
"I've been reading 'The Day' and 'The Hour'
And Elliott's book makes me fear it's all up
With British dominion and power."

"You are sad, Padre Tomkins," the youth exclaimed,
"And never now blithesome nor gay,
Is this the effect of your mission
Or is it the clime of Bombay?"
"Neither one nor the other," the Padre replied,
"Bishop D. is the cause of my woe,
He goes in for ritualist forms,
Bishop H. was uncommonly low."

"It does n't much matter," the youth observed,
"All roads, they say, lead on to Rome
What, if in your journey, you 've slightly swerved
Since you quitted the church at home?"
"It is n't the change," was the Padre's reply
"Its' the fact that they don't all agree,
One Bishop is low and another is high
And the next he may neither be."

"You are wise, Padre Tomkins," the youth then said,
"And I'd like your advice on some things,
For instance, on miscegenation,
And the joys or the troubles it brings?"
"It's a matter of taste," the Padre replied,
"And of very bad taste, I should say—
It may answer in Boston or Washington,—
But I don't think it will in Bombay."

"You are old, Padre Tomkins," the youth exclaimed,
"Perhaps you can tell me the reason,
That Bombay's so dull and monotonous,
Do you think it all due to the season?"
"If you feel it so dull," the Padre advised,
"Go join the Sassoon Institute,
Read there all day in a very mild way,
Or study the Carwar dispute."

"Then, there's hockey and cricket and football,
There's the Gun Club to go and see
There's the fun at the Justice's meetings,
And the Municipalitee—
There's the club of Dramatic Amateurs,
Full of fire, all untried and unknown,
There's the Comet a-coming a fortnight hence
To blow us clean out of the zone!"

The youth remained silent—in slumber steeped,
He had dropt from his cushioned seat,
(He had read the last leading article,
In the Daily of Church Gate Street).
The Padre he sighs as he turns away,
And his path to the window takes;
"By jingo!" he softly was heard to say
"This rain is a caution to snakes!"

Bombay, Monsoon 1872.

YESTERDAY MORNING WITH THE ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

"It's a fine day" was the somewhat novel remark of our worthy Chancellor as we assembled at peep of day to tramp o'er moss and mead (especially moss) in pursuit of health, pleasure, and the St. George's medal. A chorus of manly voices uttering the consequent and natural rejoinder, "Aye, man, it's braw weather," awoke the echoes throughout the marble halls of No. 9, Hornby Row, at the bewitching hour of six of the clock, forenoon, of the 30th day of July A. D. 1872. On the eve of that important day, a decided dampness had been thrown upon the prospects of the golfers by the ill-conditioned behaviour of the clerk of the weather, and one vivacious little member of the R. B. G. C. was believed to have remarked "eras ingens multitudine damn it." This by the way. Punctuel comme la pendule the Secretary was at the rendezvous to welcome each competitor and speed him on his course. At length eleven laddies were entered for the fray, and among a Babel of tongues, consisting of "arree-wah" from the hamals, and doleful prognostications of success on the part of the players, the game commenced.

The course was decide dly heavy, and the soft places, though for the most part avoidable, had unusual attraction for 'topped' balls. Striking off from the Fountain Hole, the player had a beautiful dry 'lie' a hundred yards ahead in the neighbourhood of the telegraph posts, but a marshy space intervened which effectually stopped 'daisy cutters' and gave a few too anxious young golfers a wholesome lesson in the art of excavation. The second and third drives presented no difficulty except to those who had hazy recollections of the difference between the definitions of a straight line and a circle. Such as would describe arcs curving to the right

"Waked to remembrance of their classic lore,
His opus est, by the nine gods they swore,
The Pontine marshes ne'er were such a bore."

Five strokes to the Long Hole in the present state of the ground would have been quite a *mirabile dictu* performance, and no one so far exceeded himself as to achieve it. Double figures were reached by some. The drive off from the Long Hole to the Dhobee Hole was the severest test of the whole round—a hundred yards of mud struck terror into the bravest hearts; with a head wind it was hopeless to attempt to clear it. The only thing was, among a choice of evils, to play warily so as to drop the ball on the least marshy spot, leaving the player just sufficient clearance to play a stick jaw shot on to the open ground, whence a well directed elevator over the cages landed him on the putting green. The three next holes, the Well Hole, the Fakir Hole, and the Cricket Tent Hole, presented nothing more than the difficulty of accurately taking advantage of the postulate that a straight line may be drawn from any one point to any other point. At length, however, the trees skirting Wellington Terrace had to be got over, and the attractive marsh before alluded to offered its gripping difficulty before the Fountain Hole could be attained. After many bitter trials the players accomplished two rounds of the aforesaid links, leaving the result in a splendid state of uncertainty for the morrow, when two more rounds will decide the match. The result of the scores is as follows:—

Steven	76
Maxwell	78
Murray	79
Jones	81
Molesworth	82
and the rest under	99

WHITE HEATHER.

FOOTBALL—THE WORLD AGAINST MILITARY AND LAW.

THE football representatives of these powerful factions of civilised humanity met last night on the Esplanade, and though we might not have been surprised to see the World rise superior to Law we were not prepared for the fact that, bribery being absent, it should also have overcome the Military. There was great appropriateness displayed in the selection of distinction badges, for that the World should have been encircled by yellow was as just as that the Military should have been surrounded by red. The struggle was very severe, and though there was no bloodshed (yet we fancied we saw some hacking indulged in during the scrimmages) the military and the legal professions, however easily they might have resisted the flesh and the de——well, no matter what or who—under ordinary circumstances, must confess that for once the World proved too much for them. The yellows faced the wind, and after a fight, Tennent by one of his splendid runs secured a touch-down, and on Murray making the kick the World secured a goal. A long fight followed after this, but all through the yellows were the heavier of the two sides, and when time was up had very nearly secured another goal. The World lost one good "try," but probably this was done intentionally for weighty political and state reasons, for, putting the law aside (not easy to do when the Peiles are in their war-paint), if the Military were seriously discouraged just now, where would we be in the event of an invasion? That is the question, and as we are not equal to discussing it, we shall in the meantime adjourn further particulars of an interesting game till to-morrow.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

ON Saturday at noon the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay met at Poona.

THE REGULATION OF BURIALS BILL

The Honourable Mr. Tucker begged to propose the second reading of the "Bill for the Regulation of Burial Grounds and Burning Grounds in the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay, without the limits of the City of Bombay." This bill, he said, was originally introduced into the Council by my honorable colleague Mr. Mansfield with the object of giving the Government power to suppress places used for sepulture to the injury of the general health of the community. Instances have come to light of cases which showed the necessity for such a bill as this is. In one field, which was close to the margin of a tank, the water of which was used for drinking purposes, people used to bury their dead, and it was found that the water was kept in a state of constant pollution by the proximity of the decaying bodies. In some parts of the Presidency people bury their dead within their own houses, and some within spaces surrounded by human habitations, where any such process of burial must be detrimental to the health of the community. After the bill was introduced it was referred for report to a select committee, who made alterations which are referred to in their report, and which appear to me calculated to prevent any hardship or oppression to the community from the working of the bill. Of course we must all admit that the living public should not suffer by the way a number of people wish to dispose of their dead, and that all sections of the community must be placed under certain restrictions for the benefit of the general community.

The bill was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Tucker proposed that the Council do proceed to consider the clauses of the bill in detail.

This was agreed to.

The Honourable Mr. Rogers, alluding to the first part of the first section, thought it was inconsistent with the duties of a revenue officer to carry out the duties proposed to be assigned to him, and suggested that a magistrate should be substituted, because he had a general jurisdiction relating to all nuisances.

The Honourable the Acting Advocate-General preferred the use of the word "Collector," as he would be the party to set prosecutions in motion, the magistrate carrying them out. A magistrate could not be the party to prosecute and punish too.

After some discussion, the clause was altered to read thus, "The Collector of a district or other officer specially appointed by Government for the purposes of this Act, may if he think fit cause a survey and measurement to be made of any burial ground, burning ground, or place for the exposure of the dead," &c.

Clause one was passed as amended.

His Excellency the Governor, alluding to the following part of a sentence in clause two, "the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, who is hereby empowered at his discretion to grant such licences," asked whether it was meant to give the Collector absolute power in the matter without any appeal.

The Honourable Mr. Tucker thought the words "at his discretion" should be deleted, and the words "subject to the general control of Government" placed after "licences."

The suggestion was approved of.

The Honourable the Acting Advocate-General suggested the substitution of "burial," in the second line, for "interment," so as to make the language of the bill uniform. He also thought the word "wilfully" should be placed between "shall" and "bury," in the twentieth line, to make the phraseology of the bill similar throughout.

The suggestions were approved of.

The Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy drew attention to line 9, in section 2, and proposed that the word "new" should be placed before "burial."

The Honourable Mr. Tucker—That would enable the people to keep up the old ones which had been suppressed.

The Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy—We only intended in the select committee that no old ground should be suppressed without proper and convenient ground being provided by the collector. Under this section as it stands, supposing the people of Poona applied for a licence for their burning or burial ground and the collector refused to grant it, what are the people to do with their dead? There is no compulsion to the collector to register, and if he refuses to do so, the people have no power under this section to compel him to grant it. I beg therefore to propose that the word "new" should be inserted as I have indicated.

The Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's amendment was voted upon and lost.

Clause two was then passed with the other amendments.

The Honourable the Acting the Advocate-General suggested the use of the word "dead" for "corpses" in lines eight and twenty-nine.

The Honourable Mr. Rogers proposed that lines nine and ten should read "dangerous to the public health."

Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy drew attention to line 31, in section 3, and moved that between the words "above mentioned" and "the," the words "situated within a convenient distance" should be inserted. Perhaps His Excellency might not be aware of the peculiar customs of the Hindoos in the matter of burying their dead. When a man died, his relations, whether they were rich or poor, must carry his body to its final resting-place, and until this is done these relations are not allowed to take any food or even to drink water. If the burning or burying place were situated ten miles off, or even say six, it could easily be imagined how great the hardship would be that might be inflicted upon these people, and he apprehended that by the insertion of the provision he proposed great inconvenience would be avoided. He instanced what might happen in Poona if his suggestion were not agreed to. There there were three places for burning the dead. If Government were to shut up one, they might probably refuse to open a new one, saying that there was another six miles away which could be used, although this would inflict great hardship upon the people who were accustomed to go to the ground that had been closed. It was neither politic nor advisable that the possibility of such a thing occurring should be allowed.

All the amendments were adopted, and clause three was passed as amended.

The Honourable Mr. Rogers, alluding to line one of section four, said he saw no reason why a two months' notification should be given to the public, and suggested that action should be immediate.

The Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy objected to the omission proposed on the ground that two months time was necessary, for in the case of Parsees it was requisite that their Towers of Silence should be consecrated and certain ceremonies performed before these places could be used for the disposal of the dead.

After some discussion clause four was passed in the following shape:—"A copy of such notification shall be affixed conspicuously on some part of the ground, place or building to which the notification relates, and whoever after the expiration of two months from the date of publication of such notification shall wilfully bury, burn, or expose, or cause, permit or suffer to be buried, burned, or exposed, any corpse in, upon, within, or under the place, ground, church, or place of worship to which such notification relates, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both."

Clause five was passed without alteration.

Clause six was passed after the word "Commissioner" in the eleventh line had been made "Commissioners."

Clauses seven and eight were passed without alteration.

Clause nine was altered to read as follows, and passed:—"This Act shall not apply to the City of Bombay, nor shall it come into operation in any district or part of a district, or any town unless and until it shall have been

Messrs. Phillips, Rajah Gopalrao & Co., and ship promptly to Bombay 6,000 bags of rice according to sample at Rs. 6 per bag of 194 lbs., cost and freight. The cost to be drawn on me at 30 days' sight with documents, and I agree and pledge myself to accept the bills on presentation and honour the same when due.—Dated Bombay, 21st December 1869. Signed Khoja Khulphan Ruttonsee." A similar procedure takes place on the 23rd and 24th December regarding another 6,000 bags, confirmed by letter I of 28th December from Phillips, Rajah Gopalrao & Co. to Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh. The above are the facts relating to the making of the contract. The following are the subsequent facts which relate to the breach thereof: Phillips, Rajah Gopalrao & Co. commission Blay and Mackintosh to procure freight for them for the rice A'ship, the Castle Avon, is chartered for the purpose, and brings the bags of rice to Bombay, where she arrived early in June 1870. When Khulphan Ruttonsee proceeded to take delivery, he found the rice not up to sample. He communicated with Blay and Mackintosh, and the result was a survey by two surveyors,—one appointed by the vendor and the other by the purchaser—who reported rice not up to sample. Correspondence thereon ensued, and this action is the result. The Court has, as above stated, to determine—1. Was the contract made within the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of this Court? 2. Was the contract broken within that ordinary original civil jurisdiction? I will deal with the second question first. The question of when the breach occurred must be decided by a consideration of the contracts C and D, and the evidence of mercantile usage which has been given before the Court. The document (C and D is exactly similar) runs thus—"I authorise Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh to order for me through their friends, Messrs. Phillips, Rajah Gopalrao and Co., and ship promptly to Bombay 6,060 bags of rice according to sample at Rs. 6 per bag of 164 lbs., cost and freight." I am constrained to say that I feel the evidence offered by the plaintiff is open to the observation that both Mr. Chubullias and Mr. Johnson, who were both in the firm of Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh at the time of the transaction, seemed inclined to favour the side on which they were examined, and I therefore, where there is any difference, prefer the very satisfactory and clear evidence of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, who, besides being a partner in one of the largest firms in Bombay, and having had a very extensive mercantile experience, is quite unconnected with either of the parties. Now he states that under these contracts, C and D, the vendor's duties ceased when they had shipped the produce. That "cost and freight" mean that all the cost of the rice, of the shipment, and of the freight is to be covered by the Rs. 6 per bag and borne by the vendor. The contract is not for rice "to be delivered in Bombay," but "to be shipped for Bombay;" and docu[illegible]ay, as stated by all the witnesses, the ownership in the property changed when the rice was shipped, as the insurance was on the purchaser, which it would not have been had the vendor contracted "cost and freight to be delivered in Bombay." I think it is clear that the vendor's duty ceased on shipment, and therefore we must see whether he shipped in accordance with the contract or not. If he did not, then he broke his contract at the port of the shipment, and that is admittedly out of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of this Court. There is no allegation that the rice has been injured by or deteriorated during the voyage—it is simply not up to sample. I think there can be but one conclusion drawn from this, and that is that if it be so it was so when shipped, and the breach, if any, would occur at the port of shipment. I will shortly advert now to the first question. I am of opinion that the contract was made in Bombay, of this I think there can be no doubt; There are not in this case the bought and sold notes so usual in England. C and D alone are the written contracts. I do not consider it necessary to go at length into whether this fact alone would amount to a part of the cause of action arising in Bombay, or whether after the decision of the P. C. in Ratcharamchund v. Tarawarmull (8 Morr. I. A., 291) the place of performance would not still be the place of jurisdiction. This would arise on a plaint being presented for the leave of the Court under the 12th section of the Charter, but need not be here discussed, as I have decided on the second question that a portion of the cause of action arises out of the jurisdiction, and this is sufficient for the disposal of this case. The matter will be found fully discussed, and the authorities cited in the able judgments of Mr. Justice Bittlestone and Mr. Justice Holloway in Do Souza and others v. Coles (3 Mad. H. C. R., p. 481). I hold, therefore, that the Court has not jurisdiction to try this suit, and the plaint is dismissed with costs. The inquiry has up to this time been confined to the question of jurisdiction, and therefore what I have said must not be considered as in any way affecting the merits of the case.

INDIAN ITEMS.

LOCUSTS.—Numerous detached flights of locusts have passed over the neighbourhood of Lahore this week. They appear to come from the South-east and fly towards the North-West.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 26.

SIGNOR MARRAS' departure has been delayed by his numerous engagements, and also that he might have time to finish his new work of "Vocal Exercises," which will be very shortly published in London. They are written expressly for Signor Marras' pupils in India, who will thus be able to study alone, when Signor Marras shall have taken his departure. They will be dedicated to Her Excellency Lady Hobart.—*Ibid.*

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has sanctioned the imposition of a license tax of Rs. 6 per head per annum on the following workers in leather within the municipal limits of Kasur, in the Lahore District, who are not assessed to income tax, from the beginning of the current official year, *viz*:—1. Tanners (Chamrang). 2. Curriers and Skinners (Khatik). 3, Manufacturers of Skin Bottles (Dabgars.)—*Ibid.*

THE CHOLERA AT LAHORE.—We regret to learn that cholera is not diminishing in the city, and that it has even attacked the Anarkullee bazaar. Yesterday *four* sudden and *fatal* cases occurred in the sweepers' settlement at the end of Anarkullee bazaar. The place was the same evening cleared of its residents, most of them being provided with carriage and sent off to Shah Bilawul, north-east of Lahore near the old nullah. Only the public sweepers are allowed to stay in the city. The place attacked has been put under a quarantine cordon till thoroughly disinfected. From Nowlucea another case, Mrs. Jenkins, has been reported this morning. The daily city return has increased considerably above last week's return, though not at all to an alarming extent. The disease appears of a comparatively mild type, and succumbs to simple remedies when soon enough administered. A case is reported from Rawulpindee, where a soldier from the 37th who had been employed under Lieutenant Crompton on the Traction Engines, died after a short illness.—*Ibid.*

COURTS MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, at Rawulpindee, on 5th July Private Thomas Neville, of the 70th Regiment, was charged with insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Rawulpindee, on the 15th May 1872, used violence against Captain Henry Greatwood, of the 70th Regiment, by throwing a piece of tobacco at him, and therewith striking him in his face, the said Captain Henry Greatwood being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years. In confirming the sentence Lord Napier remarked:—"The prisoner committed a wanton and insulting act of gross insubordination towards his superior officer, Captain Greatwood; for this offence the sentence is too lenient. The first five years of the sentence to be carried out in India."

AT a General Court Martial, at Hazareebaugh, on 10th July, Private Cornelius Power, 63rd Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—(1) Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Hazareebaugh, on the 28th May 1872, offered violence against Corporal William John Bell, of the same regiment, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with ball, the said Corporal Bell being his superior officer, and in the execution of his office.

2. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Hazareebaugh, on the 28th May 1872, offered violence against Sergeant Francis Henry Burrows, of the same regiment, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with ball, the said Sergeant Burrows being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, and not guilty of the second charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for life.

Lord Napier confirmed the sentence, adding the following note:—The prisoner, Private Power, was guilty of a deliberate and malicious attempt to murder Corporal Bell; his crime was greatly aggravated by the breach of military discipline in the use of his rifle against his superior officer when in the execution of his office. Had the sentence been death, I should have considered it my duty to confirm it. It is necessary for Courts Martial to remember, that it is their duty to protect the persons of those who are placed in authority in the Army; and to uphold discipline by visiting the unlawful use of his weapons by the soldier with the severest punishment. The first five years of the sentence to be carried out in India.

THE REBELLION OF JOHDPORE'S SON.

* HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA, and Major Impey, our Political Agent, with Dr. Hendley, came here two or three days ago from Aboo. His Highness leaves the city to-day and encamps outside its walls, where all the necessary arrangements for the siege of Nagore will be made. I understand his eldest son and brothers accompany him. How Nagore will act I cannot say, but I am informed that the Maharaj Konwur Zorawur Singjee is ready to withstand the forces of His Highness, and I am afraid without bombshells nothing will be done. Major Impey held a durbar yesterday morning, and reminded the Sirdars and subjects of His Highness of their loyalty, and told them that if they joined the standard of rebellion they would forfeit all their privileges, houses, cattle, and lands, and be also under the displeasure of the British Government. I was not present at the durbar, but what I have given you is from a friend who was there. I understand Maharaj Konwur Zorawur Singh's action in this matter has arisen from a desire to be the acknowledged heir of the Marwar *guddee*. He does not claim it by primogeniture, but according to the customs ruling in Rajpootana; but as this is a matter for the Government to determine upon the advice of its Political officials, I will not enter minutely into the affair.—*Johdpore Correspondent of Pioneer.*

THE UTILITY OF FORTS.

WE take the following paragraph from a letter written to the *Pioneer*:—As so many millions of British capital are invested in Indian securities and guaranteed railways, and the credit of Government stands as high as if the country were peopled exclusively by loyal Englishmen and were situated somewhere about the English Channel, it behoves the Indian Government to reward the almost blind confidence of capitalists by doing all in its power to strengthen its position in the country, which statesmen frequently describe as being "critical." Expenditure on canals and other undertakings having for their object the improvement of the condition of the people is, of course, desirable; but as the British rule is perhaps the greatest blessing the natives generally could have, the Government should begin its work by securing as far as possible the permanence of that rule. Nothing would tend so much to compensate for our numerical inferiority in this country as the erection of forts at all considerable stations, sufficiently large to accommodate the civil European and Eurasian population of a station and district, and sufficiently well constructed to enable the civilians (with a sprinkling of regulars) to hold out for a period of six months against any number of badly armed foes unprovided with siege guns. So apparent are the advantages of such an arrangement, that it is almost unaccountable how the matter has been hitherto so utterly neglected and overlooked. In the event of a general, or even a partial, insurrection in India, it would be necessary for the British troops to take the field, but as we have barely sufficient numbers to garrison the different large stations scattered over the face of the land, no considerable force of Europeans could be got together without the military abandonment of many stations and districts. Under such circumstances, the civilians would either remain at their posts at the imminent risk of massacre, or be compelled to retire, leaving anarchy and misrule behind them. If, however, there were forts at all large stations, the civilians could, with the aid of a few regulars, safely defend themselves in the absence of the troops, and retain their hold upon a province or district which would otherwise be temporarily lost to British rule. A Commander-in-Chief would thereby have more troops at his disposal for a campaign, whereas under existing circumstances he would be considerably hampered by the knowledge that the withdrawal of the greater portion of an English garrison would jeopardize the lives of civilians, and facilitate the spread of an insurrection. The erection of forts would, in short, render a far larger number of European troops available for active service, and would also ensure the safety of the European civil population. If there had been no fort at Allahabad during the *Mutiny* the civilians of that station would all have been murdered, and the advance of our troops up-country seriously impeded. Without a Fort William Calcutta might have gone. If, on the other hand, there had been a fort at Cawnpore, there would have been neither capitulation nor massacre, and a strong fort at Lucknow would have rendered unnecessary the imperfect relief of the garrison and the subsequent abandonment of the station. In time of peace such forts might be used as magazines and store houses, *but need not be garrisoned by sepoys*. There are many who ridicule suggestions like mine, and who would set me down as an alarmist, who say that there is no possible danger of a successful insurrection in India, and point to the value of Indian securities as a proof of the stability of our rule. I would it were so, but statesmen and politicians look upon the position as "critical," and with reference to the money market it often happens that *blind confidence is the precursor of disaster*. At any rate the man who, in a dangerous neighbourhood, takes the precaution to carry loaded pistols in his pocket with the intention of using them in case of need, can scarcely be called an alarmist, whereas he who wilfully neglects available means of defence may not be an alarmist, but is most decidedly a fool.

MESS EXTRAVAGANCE—A GOOD STORY.

NOTWITHSTANDING recent orders on the extravagance of Regimental Messes, there are some occasions on which it is lawful to launch out. Some years ago, shortly after the issue of the Horse Guards' edict which proclaimed port and sherry to be the official mess wines, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, after a long day's inspection at Dover, was entertained at luncheon by the officers of the — Regiment, then quartered at the Castle. At the proper time the Commanding Officer asked the Duke "*which* wine will your Royal Highness take?" "Oh, champagne, please champagne," was the innocent reply of His Royal Highness. "I am very sorry, but we have only the regulation wines, port and sherry, at hand," said the Colonel. "Come, come, Colonel, none of that nonsense here," was the Duke's emphatic protest. It is needless to say that the simkin flowed freely during the remainder of the repast.—*Pioneer.*

THE SEASON IN CASHMERE.

THE season in Cashmere this year has been on the whole a pleasant but uneventful one,—the number of visitors to the valley falling considerably under that of the last few years. The fishing has been atrocious, and the shooting chiefly owing to the bad weather in May, equally bad. Some startling bags, however, are recorded from the Wurdwan, the best being one of twenty-one ibex, seven musk deer, and five bears,—the largest ibex head being said to measure upwards of fifty inches. Only two markhor have been shot to date, both I believe in the trans-Jhelum district,—the Pir-Punjal ground being apparently nearly used up. Cricket and polo have been going on in a spasmodic sort of way at Srinuggur, the chief obstacle in the way of the latter being the difficulty of obtaining suitable ponies. The Gulmurg races took place on the 15th and 16th. The lotteries filled unusually well, and the races thanks to the exertions of the popular and indefatigable Secretary, went off capitally. The lotus flowers on the Dull are now in full bloom, and the fairest of Eastern lakes is looking lovelier than ever. A canoe has been built this year by a gentleman at Srinuggur, the first, I believe, launched on Cashmere waters. I hope in a few years we shall have a whole fleet of them, just as there is at Nynee Tal.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

COFFEE PLANTING IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(*Madras Times.*)

To those young Europeans who come out to India, have a small capital in hand, and don't know what to do with themselves, we should advise them rather to embark in coffee in India than coffee in Ceylon. Of course there is one difficulty at first sight. Their own ignorance of coffee-planting will be anyhow seriously in the way, and they will have to pay for learning the profession ere they can set up on their own account. But suppose this has been somehow overcome, then we should say planting in India is in many ways much more preferable than planting in Ceylon. It is certainly cheaper. Only men with more than a lakh of rupees have any chance in Ceylon. Beginners will, if comparatively poor, be overborne by the great wealth of the coffee interest, in that island. In India it is different. A man with ten thousand rupees, judiciously aiding himself by means of moderate loans from time to time, may double that property easily in seven or eight years, and afterwards get a very handsome per centage for his money, even supposing he employs a superintendent. Of course a great deal depends on the locality he primarily selects. If he goes to districts plagued by borer or wind, or chooses an elevation lower than three thousand feet above sea-level, he must of course take the consequences. But with common precautions, a beginner need not, as some who have failed in coffee speculations would have us believe he is certain to do, throw away his money to the four winds recklessly, and without adequate return.

The life of an Indian coffee planter is on the whole a desirable one. Certainly it is better than that spent by more than half of our fellow-countrymen in India. There is the bracing atmosphere of the hills, the semi-English coolness of temperature, the lovely green prospect, and the out-door exercise, to recommend it, and to throw over it a certain indefinable charm. If fever be absent, the life of a coffee planter is generally a healthy one. He has, it is true, his share, and a large share, of loneliness. But if he be—as is however too seldom the case—a married man, he can be as happy as India can well make him. He has his neighbouring planters and acquaintances, and have their company every other day if he chooses. He is not absolutely bound down to his estate after the first three years of opening it out—except when it is crop time. He has his gun, and sport to his hand when he chooses. He has his morning dive into the icy waters of a mountain pool to invigorate him, or his evening glass of hot toddy when the mists close round, and the chill rain-laden wind whistles in the key-hole of his front-door. Then there is the daily increasing pride he takes in his own estate, and in the amount of hundred-weights per acre he can get of his coffee-berries. Of course such a life as that spent by coffee-planters presents several evil features. It is apt to make a man boorish, because of his comparative retirement from society. Yet this need not be the case. Every coffee planter, who has no new work going on in his estate, can leave in nine months out of twelve, or for a fortnight at almost any time in any season. But anyhow the partial solitude of this calling often has an evil effect on coffee planters. More planters take to drinking, and at the same time expose themselves to the sun, than probably any other class of people. But the fault of these is not the fault of their employment. The coffee-planting community has, however, in this respect improved greatly of late years. If a man be of a reflective and thoughtful disposition, the loneliness of a new plantation acts in a different way, and disposes him to study and to compose, if the latter be in his line. And then all round him are the blue everlasting hills. The sweet influences of nature are more felt in such scenes than they can be by us in the arid sultry plain, with the tumult of a city in our ears. If such influences be not appreciated, the reason will be found in the breast of the planter. Somehow, we feel assured, that this soothing and placid power of external nature does make itself widely felt amongst the planters. There is scarcely a planter we have ever met, but who could in his own quiet way enjoy a beautiful scene. As a body, planters are undemonstrative, shrewd, sensible, hearty yet grave, honest yet calculating, hardworking, and healthy in body and mind. This alone speaks volumes for coffee-planting as an Indian occupation.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP —A POISON.

(*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal.*)

MY attention was first called to the baneful effects and the enormous consumption of this nostrum, by an article in the November, 1869, number of the *California Medical Gazette*, by Dr. MURRAY, U.S.A. Dr. Murray had been called to see a child aged six months, apparently in a dying condition from the effects of some narcotic poison. He found that this soothing syrup was the only medicine which had been administered, and of it the child had taken two teaspoonfuls within ten hours. There was remaining in the vial from which the two teaspoonfuls had been taken, ten drachms, which yielded, on analysis by a skilful chemist, nearly one grain of morphia and other opium alkaloids to the ounce of syrup. The specimen of soothing syrup analysed was made by Curtis and Perkins, of New York, who are the only manufacturers.

On the 7th of February, Mrs. W. came into my office with a child five months old in her arms, which she said was very sick, that it slept constantly, and would not nurse or move for several days. The child was breathing heavily, and its pupils were closely contracted. I asked if the child had been taking opium; she replied that it had taken nothing but soothing syrup. She said that on the 5th, two days before, the child was restless and its bowels costive, and that a neighbour had advised her to give it a teaspoonful of soothing syrup, saying it was excellent to regulate the bowels. She had previously given the medicine in small doses. She administered the syrup twice during the day, a teaspoonful each time; the child slept heavily all night, and would not nurse when roused. Not suspecting the syrup had anything to do with its sleeping, she gave on the 6th, at different times, three teaspoonfuls more. The child refused to nurse when roused. On the 7th she gave it another teaspoonful before bringing it to my office. I told her that the child was poisoned by morphia, of which the soothing syrup contained a large quantity. The mother was surprised and alarmed, and had no idea that there was morphia in soothing syrup.

I ordered brandy and coffee, the bowels to be kept open by injections, and the child to be kept awake as much as possible. The child recovered, but was not able to nurse until the 9th. This is but one of the many instances of poison by this nostrum.

Dr. R. S. Maxwell, my partner, was called to see a child five weeks old, to whom half a teaspoonful of soothing syrup had been given a few hours previous. The child was already past all help, and died in a few hours. No other medicine had been given.

In my own case, the child five months old had taken two teaspoonfuls on the 5th, three on the 6th, and one on the 7th, making six teaspoonfuls from ten o'clock on the 5th until eight a.m. on the 7th; consequently it got over half a grain of morphia in the space of forty-six hours. As susceptible as children are to the influence of opium, it seems almost impossible that the child could have lived. In fact, we know that it could not have lived, had not the tolerance of the poison been induced by previous doses in lesser quantities. We may add that there are very few children at the age of six months who would not be poisoned to death were they to take the syrup as directed, namely, six months old and upwards, one teaspoonful three or four times a day until free from pain—unless a tolerance of the drug be induced by its previous administration in small doses. The morphia in a teaspoonful of soothing syrup is equal to about twenty drops of laudanum. Here we have thousands of mothers and nurses, ignorant alike of the ingredients and the effects of this deadly nostrum directed to give a child six months old morphia equal to twenty drops of laudanum, while a physician would not dare to give a child of that age more than three drops.

If the babies of this State consume two hundred thousand ounces of soothing syrup, it is but fair to assume that there is seventy-five times that amount used in the whole United States, which would make 15,000,000 ounces of syrup, or about 14,000,000 grains of morphia. Setting aside the direct cost of this nostrum it would be scarcely possible to estimate the damages which the people of the United States sustain indirectly from its use.

Dr. Murray, in the article already referred to, says: "I have ascertained that there are about one hundred thousand two-ounce bottles of it sold annually in this city, containing about one hundred and eighty thousand grains of morphia, which are given annually to the babies of this State."

How much the early resort of our youth to tobacco and alcoholic stimulants is due to the previous use of the opium contained in this nostrum is probably not realised. But that it has much to do with it, anyone can believe, who has seen with what avidity the opium eater when deprived of his opium, will fly to alcohol, either, hashish, tobacco, or anything that will lull the eternal craving of the appetite for something other than wholesome food. It would be also impossible to estimate the number of children it sends to the grave before they reach their second year. But that the administration of 14,000,000 grains of morphia annually to the babies of the United States, by persons ignorant of its effects, must destroy its thousands, any reasonable person will be inclined to grant. But a still graver question presents itself, namely—How much of the physical disease of the drunkenness, of the degradation, and of the vice, and how many of the weakened intellects are due to the use of soothing syrup in infancy? Probably enough to make it a wiser Legislature that will prohibit the manufacture of any nostrum for children which contains opium, than the Legislature that passes a prohibitory liquor law for the benefit of its adults.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, July 6.)

A GOVERNMENT notification has been issued that priests may eat any kind of food, marry, and adopt what dress they please. The salaries of foreigners in Japanese employ are hereafter to be paid in Japanese coin instead of Mexican dollars. Mr. Terashima Toza is appointed Chargé d'Affaires at London. Kobé has a native newspaper. The library of the Tycoons (100,000 volumes) is to be opened to the public. Very heavy gales have prevailed on the coast. The Kioto exhibition has been very successful.

Baron von Richthofen is publishing an account of his explorations in Western China. M. de Geoffroy has proceeded to Peking after visiting the coast ports. A new frigate of considerable size has been launched from the Chiang Meaou Arsenal. Rinderpest has again appeared at Shanghai. The "Nanzing claims" are finally settled. Tiger have been very frequent and dangerous near Amoy. A serious conspiracy has been discovered and suppressed at Soochow. The Shanghai officials are, however, very uneasy, as the Hunan men in garrison are very discontented. The audience question is said to be put off till next spring. Mr. J. A. T. Meadows has been asked to resume the superintendency of the Tientsing Arsenal. Imperialist successes over the Miaotze are reported from Kweichow. The usual barbarities have accompanied them. The Peking College is said to be "getting on."

A complimentary address has been presented to the Pacific Mail Co. by Chinese interested in the abolition of the poll tax at San Francisco. The divers pronounce against any hopes of recovering the cargo of the Dunmail. A dangerous fire broke out on the 3rd, on board the American barque Benefactor laden with kerosine. She had to be scuttled, but will be raised in a few days. A horticultural show will take place here next February. The Peruvian Consul at Macao, F. de Torre-Bueno, has been tried for attempted murder and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. He will, however, probably be deported to his own country. A new periodical, the *China Review*, will appear in August. The report of the Police Commission has been finished. It is not yet published. 81 notes will shortly be issued by the Hongkong and S. Bank. A meeting has been held to discuss the establishment of a middle-class school. The opening of K'iang Chow has been delayed owing to the obstructiveness of the Canton officials. The Customs Office in Hongkong for the sale of passes to junks has been closed by the Government. The "Blenheim Passage" below Canton has been deepened and widened.

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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium.....£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under ate arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1869 .....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .....£485,180 5s. 3d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL Rs. 60,00,000.—REVENUE Rs. 16,00,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 4,20,00,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, exclusive of the value of sums Reassured, Rs. 65,00,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000.

Age.	Civil Risks. With Profits.	Civil Risks. Without Profits.	Military Risks. With Profits.	Military Risks. Without Profits.	Age.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
25	38 8	34 0	43 0	38 0	25
30	43 0	38 0	47 8	42 0	30
35	48 0	42 0	52 8	46 0	35
40	54 0	47 8	58 8	51 0	40
45	60 0	53 0	65 0	57 0	45
50	70 0	61 0	74 8	65 0	50

The HOME RATES to which the above would be reduced during residence in Europe, with rates for other ages and for [illegible] years, can be had on application to the Company's

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY
GRINDLAY, GROOM[illegible]

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOR[illegible]N LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1284.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

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FIRE RISKS

Ofan eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 0	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES, which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of 2½ lacs than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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